

FIGHTING IS BEGUN

Kuropatkin Claims to Have Won Decided Victory.

DRIVES BACK JAPANESE FRONT

Amid Bitter Cold Weather Hostilities Are Resumed with Vigor—Several Villages Captured

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—Additional dispatches were received by the general staff from Kuropatkin, commanding the Russian army south of Mukden. They supplement the earlier advices of Russian successes on the right of the Russian army, and seem to indicate that the movement now in progress along the Hun river is extending in area and assuming considerable proportions. The text of Kuropatkin's message, which is dated January 27, is as follows:

"In the capture of Chaun Lutotz (Khalitosa), Tutaik and Cheigutai (Kheigoutaya), we took about 100 prisoners. We have also occupied Tchitaitse on the Hun river after a stubborn fight, which resulted in a loss of 50 men to us. Our positions near Sandepu (Sandy Pass) were attacked today by Japanese columns moving from the south and southeast, but they were repulsed. Our cavalry partook in the maneuvering against the Japanese left flank, attacking the enemy from the rear. Our troops then continued the attack on the Japanese position near Sandepu. After a desperate fight, which lasted until 7 o'clock Thursday evening, we entered Sandepu, which is a large village and was strongly entrenched."

Military experts here, while not attaching too much importance to the reported successful movements of the Russian right, express the opinion that a determined effort will be made in the near future by General Kuropatkin to deprive the Japanese of several villages which are serving as winter quarters.

The operations of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are no doubt the beginning of the program, but opinion is divided as to whether it marks the commencement of the Manchurian campaign of 1905. Many believe that weather conditions will not permit of prolonged operations and that the original plan of waiting for warmer weather before precipitating decisive engagements will be adhered to by both armies.

NO CHANCE FOR SHIP SUBSIDY.

Report of the Commission Has Fallen Flat in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 28.—It is scarcely probable that any attempt will be made at this session of congress to pass the ship subsidy bill. It will die on March 4, along with hundreds of other less important measures. The object of the bill probably has been accomplished in showing that this congress at least is not in favor of a subsidy measure.

In fact, nothing has fallen so flat as this production of the merchant marine commission. The most earnest advocates of the bill soon realized after the report of the commission was presented that it was useless to attempt to pass it. This was not because a filibuster in the senate would cause its defeat, but it had been plainly shown that there was not a majority in either house or senate for the bill. The report of the commission was a great disappointment. That it should result in bringing about a subsidy measure when subsidies were so unpopular during the time that they were pushed by Hanna, was a surprise, and straightaway the men who have charge of affairs in congress set about to defeat it.

Of course the advocates of the scheme will try to make it appear that the reason why the bill was so unpopular at this session of congress was because the leaders did not want to increase appropriations at a time when rigid economy was necessary. But such is not the fact.

To Demonstrate in New York.

New York, Jan. 28.—If the plans of Russian Socialists in this city are not interfered with by the police, Madison Square garden will be the scene tonight of a great demonstration by sympathizers with the Russian revolutionists. It was decided to turn the masquerade ball of an East Side association into a meeting. Several of the most eloquent speakers among the Russians of this city will make addresses. Small red flags will be distributed to those in line, and to the music of patriotic airs a march will begin.

Give Coeur d'Alene an Agent.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Senator Heyburn has prepared and will offer an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill segregating the Coeur d'Alene Indians in Idaho from the Colville agency in Washington. At present 500 Coeur d'Alenes are under the control of the Indian agent at Colville, but their affairs are not satisfactorily managed. Senator Heyburn proposes to give the Coeur d'Alenes a superintendent of their own.

Ladrones Want Money.

Manila, Jan. 28.—The leaders of the band of ladrones which recently attacked the town of San Francisco de Malabon and captured the wife and two children of ex-Governor Trias, now demand a ransom for the release of their captives.

FIRE IN OMAHA.

It Eats Up \$700,000 Worth of Property in Wholesale Houses.

Omaha, Jan. 30.—A fire which destroyed property estimated at approximately \$700,000 started at 10:30 o'clock last night from what is believed to have been an overheated stove in the great commission house of C. H. Mullen & Co., at Eleventh and Howard streets. The flames spread so rapidly that Chief Salter, of the fire department, at once turned in a general alarm, which brought the entire department of the city to the scene, not, however, until the flames had gotten quite beyond control.

Five commission houses were located in the building where the flames started, and all of these were enveloped in a very short time. In the four stories above and covering a quarter of a block was located the stock of a wholesale dry goods concern, which furnished the flames with inflammable material and added to their fury. Before the firemen were organized the entire building, covering a quarter of a block, was a mass of flames. Adjoining buildings occupied by other concerns of considerable importance were in the path of the fire, and were soon ablaze. Across the alley to the north a five-story building, occupied by a large manufacturing and jobbing shoe concern, caught in the upper stories, and the fire soon spread to the lower floors and the entire stock was destroyed.

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATIES

Germany Does Not Give America Benefit, but Wants Reciprocity.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The government of the new commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Roumania and Serbia, which are expected to deeply affect Germany's foreign trade for the next ten years, the term for which the treaties run. The new tariff, which is not yet in force, will go into effect on the same date as the treaties, in 1906.

The treaties affect the United States adversely only in case they are defined by Germany as not coming under the most favored nation clause. The government is determined not to raise the question of the most favored nation clause until the treaties go into effect, and the correspondent's inference is that the German government is reluctant to give the United States the benefit of these bargains.

The German government would gladly negotiate a reciprocal treaty with the United States. Germany has collected expressions of American government officials on the Cuban-American reciprocal treaties that make, the government thinks, a strong argument against admitting the United States to the benefits of the new treaties.

RIVER AND HARBOR SURVEYS

Bill Provides for Work in Northwest—Ankeny's Amendments.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The rivers and harbors committee has adopted an additional section to its bill authorizing surveys of proposed improvements, to determine their merits and estimated cost. Such surveys are always made before appropriations can be allowed. Among the surveys authorized are the following:

Columbia river and tributaries above Celilo, Columbia between Wenatchee and Kettle Falls, Astoria harbor, Clatskanie river, Everett, Olympia and Ilwaco harbors, inner Grays harbor, South Bend to Raymond, Swamish river, Swinomish slough, and Clearwater river, with a view to opening it to large navigation.

Senator Ankeny has prepared and will offer two amendments to the river and harbor bill, one appropriating \$50,000 for improving the Columbia river between the mouth of the Okanogan and Kettle Falls, another appropriating \$25,000 for improving Olympia harbor.

Can't Get Enough Vessels.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The navy department is having much trouble in the transportation of coal to the Asiatic station on account of the statute which requires such shipments to be made in American bottoms. Rear Admiral Manney, chief of the bureau of equipment, has again recommended that authority be given for making such shipments in foreign bottoms until the supply of fuel in storage at Cavite shall be sufficient to justify the delay caused by the difficulty in obtaining American bottoms at reasonable rates.

May Cut Off Supplies.

Paris, Jan. 30.—Japanese officials have remarked to members of the diplomatic corps that the Russian strikes might have an important influence on the war in interruption of communication over the Siberian railway. It is said, if the strike spreads, it will involve the railroad workers, making the strikers more effective in cutting off General Kuropatkin's communications and supplies than the Chinese bandits have been.

Italians Send Funds to Strikers.

Rome, Jan. 30.—Manifestations of sympathy with the strikers in Russia are going on throughout Italy, and funds are being collected for them. The Roman Socialists have decided to hold a procession, notwithstanding the prohibition of the police, and the government has taken extraordinary measures to maintain order. The garrison has been reinforced by 1,200 men.

To Aid Railroad to the Yukon.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Senator Dietrich has introduced a bill providing government aid for the construction of a railway and telegraph line from Valdez to Eagle City, Alaska.

FOR THE NORTHWEST

Liberal Treatment Received in Rivers and Harbors Bill.

HARD FIGHT FOR CELILO CANAL

Oregon and Washington Improvements Have a Grand Total of \$1,345,000.

Washington, Jan. 26.—In view of the unprecedented paring down of river and harbor appropriations this year, and in face of the efforts of Republican leaders in congress to enforce the most rigid economy, the Columbia river has been exceptionally well cared for in the river and harbor bill just completed by the house committee. While the appropriations are not as large as asked for, they average up well alongside those made for other sections of the country; in fact, Chairman Burton admitted today that he thought the Pacific northwest had received more liberal treatment than any other part of the country.

The appropriation which is most gratifying to friends of the Columbia river is that which insures the building of the Dalles-Celilo canal. Mr. Burton, backed by almost the entire committee, stood out against this project more persistently than against any other proposition brought before him, and it was only under intense pressure that he yielded.

It was the hope and intent of the friends of this project to have it made a continuing contract. Could this have been done, the canal would have passed beyond the jurisdiction of the river and harbor committee and would have received an annual appropriation in the sundry civil bill, in amounts sufficient to pay for work as it progressed until completed. But on this point Mr. Burton was unyielding. Nevertheless the final action of the committee is in the nature of a compromise, for while an immediate appropriation of \$50,000 is made, the army engineers are authorized to make contracts for \$250,000, which is equivalent to an appropriation of \$300,000. The \$250,000 not carried by this bill will be incorporated in the sundry civil bill next session, in plenty of time, according to the engineers, to meet payments.

There is strong hope that by the time this money is expended congress will be willing to make the Celilo canal a continuing contract, so that it need not again be considered in the river and harbor bill.

Three other Columbia river appropriations are split up like for the Celilo canal. Three hundred thousand dollars is made immediately available for the mouth of the Columbia, and the engineers are authorized to make contracts for \$300,000 additional, this last sum to be carried in the next sundry civil bill. Likewise, for improving the channel from Portland to the sea, \$100,000 is appropriated in the river and harbor bill, and \$125,000 additional will be carried in the next sundry civil bill. For dredging a 20-foot channel between Vancouver and the mouth of the Willamette \$30,000 cash is appropriated, and another \$30,000 will be provided next year in the sundry civil bill.

The following amounts are all waded or Washington: Tacoma, harbor, dredging Puyallup waterway, \$40,000 cash; \$20,000 in sundry civil bill. Lakes Union and Washington canal, \$125,000 for dredging at Ballard and authorization of new survey to determine whether a one-lock canal can be substituted for the two-lock project.

Grays Harbor, \$30,000. Inner Grays Harbor, \$300,000. Cowlitz and Lewis rivers, \$10,000. Puget sound and tributaries, \$30,000. Snohomish slough, \$5,000. Okanogan and Pend d'Oreille, \$15,000.

Stretches rifle, \$65,000. Bellingham bay, \$35,000. Everett harbor, new survey.

Condemns the Massacre.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—At today's session of the municipal council a resolution was moved strongly protesting against the firing by troops upon defenseless workmen on January 22 and declaring that the council revolted against such ruthlessness, which undermines the pillars of civil order, and considered it to be its duty to vote \$1,250 to the victims' families. The president prohibited discussion of the resolution, but an amendment voting the money without question was permitted and adopted.

Strikers Gain Concessions.

Reval, Jan. 26.—A crowd of strikers today marched in procession to the governor's residence. The governor addressed them in a few words and allayed their excitement. The strikers then chose a deputation to present their demands to their employers, who were gathered in the governor's rooms. The demands include eight hours as a day's work and an increase of wages. It is reported that the results of the interview were satisfactory.

Seize Austrian Steamer.

Tokio, Jan. 26.—The Japanese seized the Austrian steamer Burma off Hokkaido island at 9 o'clock last night. She had a cargo of 4,000 tons of Cardiff coal on board and was bound for Vladivostok.

WILL DIG CANAL.

Battle for Open River Between Celilo and The Dalles is Won.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The government will build the Dalles-Celilo canal. This decision was reached by the rivers and harbors committee tonight after several hours spent in final consideration of the project. The rivers and harbors bill, which will probably be reported to the house tomorrow, will appropriate \$50,000 cash for immediate use on the canal and will authorize the expenditure of \$200,000 additional, this money to be carried in the sundry civil bill, probably at the next session.

Today's action of the committee commits the government to the canal project and insures the ultimate construction of this waterway by the government at an aggregate cost of \$3,800,000. The fight to secure adoption of this project is one of the hardest that the friends of the of the Columbia river have ever been called upon to make. In some ways it was harder than that in behalf of the Lewis and Clark bill last session, for on that measure the delegation had the active support of President Roosevelt. This fight was made without such aid.

Senator Fulton, Representative Williamson and Representative Jones have been working unitedly and unremittingly on behalf of the Celilo canal project ever since the rivers and harbors committee commenced framing its bill. Representative Jones, by reason of his membership of the committee, has been able to render and has rendered most valuable service.

IN CZAR'S PLACE.

Reformers Will Create a Provisional Government in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—Russian officials today stand aghast before the possibility of a provisional government being established by a number of Liberals and moderate Socialists who, it is stated, are men of wealth and position. The authorities lost no time when this report became known in arresting M. Annesky, one of the few leaders of this latest movement whose names are known to the public, and it is stated that Maxim Gorky, the novelist, also identified with the political revolt, has received warning to withdraw from active participation if he values his liberty. Others are also stated to have been taken into custody, but their names will not be divulged at present by the officials.

At this hour it would seem as though the government had succeeded in impressing the strikers with the uselessness of mob resistance to the guns of the troops. The general opinion is, therefore, that clashes will become less frequent, and that those who consider violence the only fitting reply to the government's course will resort to bombs.

One incident of this character, at least, has already occurred, but the attempt was frustrated. The crowds, it is thought, may now scatter. Their places will then, according to the Socialist leaders, be taken by small groups of two or three, who will make their way to the government buildings and palaces, and by placing bombs, inflict more damage and loss of life than would be in the power of the full force of strikers.

STATE OF SIEGE.

Will Be Proclaimed in Russian Capital With Treppoff as Governor.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—St. Petersburg will be declared in a state of siege tomorrow. General Treppoff, until recently chief of police of Moscow, has been appointed governor general of St. Petersburg, and has taken up quarters in the winter palace. Strangely enough, the only precedent is the case of General Treppoff's father during the reign of Nihilistic terrorism under Alexander II, and it is also a strange coincidence that unsuccessful attempts were made on the lives of both. General Treppoff is a man of great energy, but the measures he adopted at Moscow for the suppression of the student demonstrations in December last provoked much resentment, and the revolutionists recently condemned him to death.

Anarchists Busy in London.

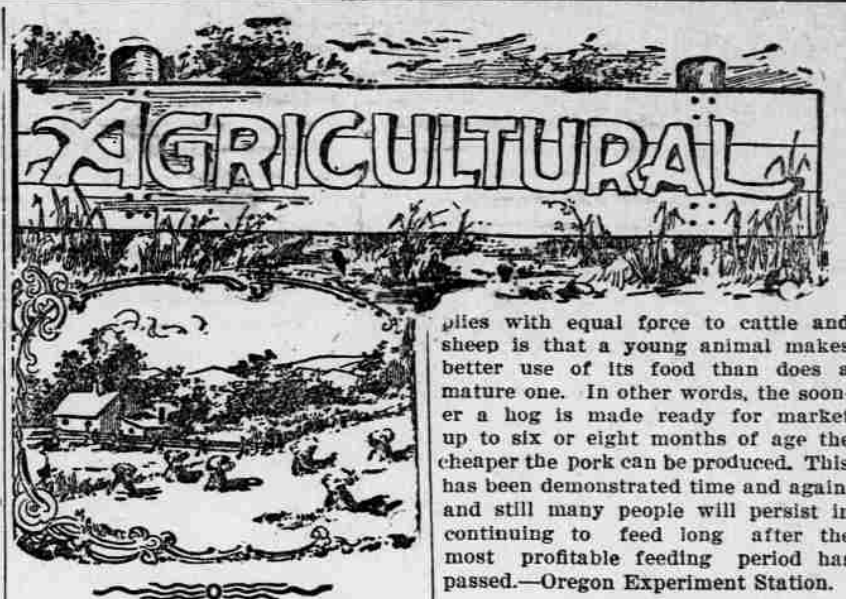
London, Jan. 25.—A number of anarchists are known to be here who attended an international anarchist meeting in London on January 20. The police say several minor gatherings have been held in these quarters since the reception of the news from St. Petersburg and that a big meeting is called for January 29 in a notorious hall in the East End for the announced purpose of expressing indignation at what the circulars term as the "St. Petersburg massacre."

Hails the Rising with Joy.

Tokio, Jan. 25.—The Japanese are keenly watching the developments at St. Petersburg. The newspapers publish extras with the accounts of the riots, which are eagerly read. The people were shocked at the death roll. A member of a foreign legation said: "The war is over unless the Russian people are crushed with an iron heel. It has brought about a crisis. The Japanese army is now fighting the battle of the Russian people."

Bad for Kuropatkin.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—A new grave danger has arisen in the interruption of dispatch of supplies to the front as a result of the strike. Unless some means can be found to secure the provisions and other munitions of war which were to be started from St. Petersburg on January 30, General Kuropatkin's army may find itself in a most serious predicament.



Exercise for Sheep.

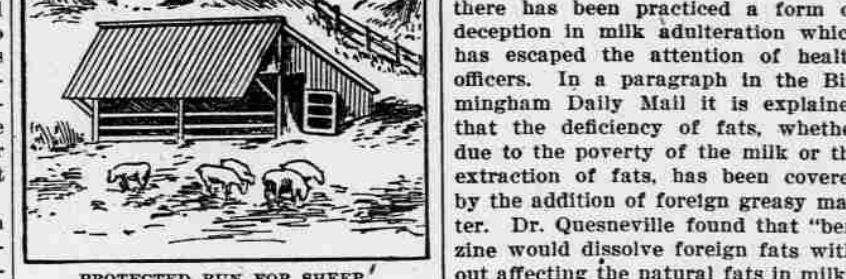
Sheep will stand considerable steady cold, but shiver under wind and are particularly susceptible to dampness. The plan of cooping sheep up in warm quarters with little or no ventilation is not a good one. See that their quarters are comfortable by all means, have them dry and fairly warm, but have them well ventilated without drafts. Then provide a shed, have it attached to the pens if possible, open on one end except for what fencing is necessary to keep them in, and let them run under this cover daily. If they are not inclined to take the exercise make them do it, and see that they are provided with some clean roughage to munch while in the shed. Be careful and not give them so much that they will spend their time eating instead of moving about. Water should be supplied abundantly.

New Type of Horse.

It is gratifying to know that at last some experiment stations are beginning to be conscious of the fact that they ought to do something toward developing strictly American types of horses other than racers. The Colorado station has inaugurated the work of developing a carriage horse that will come nearer filling the requirements of that class of horses in this country than any now known. The trotter is to be the starting point, and by careful and intelligent selection and mating a somewhat heavier and more symmetrical horse is expected to evolve and at the same time retain the staying qualities of the trotter and as much of his speed as is desirable in a good, utility carriage horse. This is a work of years, of course, but is certain of final success if the work is well done. Past success in creating new types of cattle, hogs and sheep shows that may be done with horses.

Milk Adulteration.

While the ordinary methods of milk adulterations are easily detected by expert examiners, it is reported that a French chemist, Dr. Quesneville, has made some experiments that point to the probability that for some time there has been practiced a form of deception in milk adulteration which has escaped the attention of health officers. In a paragraph in the Birmingham Daily Mail it is explained that the deficiency of fats, whether due to the poverty of the milk or the extraction of fats, has been covered by the addition of foreign greasy matter. Dr. Quesneville found that "benzine would dissolve foreign fats without affecting the natural fats in milk," and thus by examining samples which have passed the ordinary test he discovered such substances as pork dripping and coconut butter.



PROTECTED RUN FOR SHEEP.

care will make sheep healthy and strong. The illustration shows an ideal sheep shed and one which can be readily attached to the barn where the sheep have their regular quarters. Built in the manner indicated, the sloping front greatly protects the sheep from the wind and the low portion of the shed makes an excellent place for the feeding racks.—Indianapolis News.

Raising Pigs for Market.

Those who have experimented have found that there is much more profit in raising pigs from the surplus milk from the dairy than in selling that milk to factories where different articles are manufactured from by-products. For a number of years past there has been an ever-increasing demand for pigs of light weight, those weighing from 100 to 125 pounds being preferred, and such pigs can be raised on the surplus milk product with a little added grain at very small cost.

If one will figure this cost, deduct it from the price received for the pig and puts this computation against the receipts from the by-product of milk sold to factories they will readily see the profit in the pig. If one is located near large markets there is much more profit in raising light weight pigs than heavy hogs; the cost of feeding is not so great, while the price per pound received is much more. This question is well worth looking into particularly if one has a dairy.

Leveler for Fields.

Some improvement in agricultural machinery is patented every week, and yet no two inventions are designed for similar purposes. An Ohio man has invented a new idea in leveling machines, an illustration of which is shown here. A supporting frame is suspended upon two runners, these runners being similar to runners in a snow sled, the whole apparatus being constructed of either wood or iron. A leveler, in the shape of a triangle, has the apex in a line with the rear end of the runners, the open ends being fastened to the front of the runners. A lever, in reach of the driver



LEVELS THE GROUND.

on the seat, controls an attachment for raising or lowering the rear end of the lever to adjust the latter in its relation to the surface of the ground. A cross bar connects the two runners in front. In use the dirt is leveled to the center of the machine, insuring an equal distribution over the field being leveled. Jacob W. Laferty, near Mechanicburg, is the patentee.

When to Market Hogs.

A well established fact in connection with feeding hogs and that ap-

plies with equal force to cattle and sheep is that a young animal makes better use of its food than does a mature one. In other words, the sooner a hog is made ready for market up to six or eight months of age the cheaper the pork can be produced. This has been demonstrated time and again, and still many people will persist in continuing to feed long after the most profitable feeding period has passed.—Oregon Experiment Station.

Ice-House and Dairy Combined.
My ice house is built above ground with a good cement floor, which slopes to the center with a fall of 6 inches. The waste water is led outside through pipe, b. The ice house is 16x20 feet in size, with 14 foot studs. It will hold about 100 tons of ice, which gives about 30 tons for family use and the balance to supply the dairy through the season. There is always cool, waste water to keep the temperature in the tank from 45 to 50 degrees and it is never necessary to put in ice.—Franklin Rogers, in Farm and Home.



ICE HOUSE.

Poultry Pickings.

In keeping hens for layers discard all over two years old. Excessive fatness leads to a suspension of egg production. Breeding stock should be fed so as to keep in robust health. The smaller the air bubble in the large, end the fresher the egg. A fat hen is a poor layer, and her eggs will usually prove infertile. Excessive fat in the male or female is antagonistic to procreation and fecundity.

A fresh egg has a somewhat rough shell, while a stale egg is smooth of shell.

Bone is an absolute necessity in some form to fowls confined in small yards.

Bones are valuable for poultry, chiefly for the phosphate of lime they contain.

Roosts should always be on the same level, as the birds will crowd to the highest one.

Eggs immersed in water a day or two before the chickens are due will be greater benefited.

There is no half-way house in keeping "fancy poultry," and one must have the best or none.

To have good layers, breed from good laying stock and cultivate this quality as fully as possible.

In feeding grain to young fowls it is important to give as good a variety as possible.

The shells of eggs are porous, and pungent fith may penetrate and spoil the flavor.

When fowls have the advantage of good range there is little necessity for artificial preparations.

There is not much risk in raising poultry; it is not subject to extremes, and there is little danger of overproduction.